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Future

PRESENTED BY THE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD AND MODEL CITY ADMINISTRATION

Model Cities

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THE PURPOSE OF MODEL CITIES

Our charge from Housing and Urban Development is that we are supposed to effectively change the life quality of the people who live in the Model City area.

In order to do this, we are trying to develop programs whose operation will incorporate full community participation. But the source of the funds used to bring about this change will this time be coming from the tax dollar.

For far too long we have had community organizations springing up and doing the things that the city ought to be doing. People who pay taxes ought to be getting the kinds of services from their tax dollar that they need and want.

The role of Model Cities is to show how we can redefine and redesign the various service roles of the many departments of city government so that they can perform a better job in the delivery of service.

This means that the Model City program is in fact a laboratory situation for the whole city. It's a laboratory in which we will try out innovative programs in order to show how we can better upgrade the life quality of the people and deliver the services that people desire.

Secondly, I think we've got to use Model Cities to look at how to structure a political system for a city of today that can allow for the participation of people in the control of their destiny.

How do we get a system that will allow for the city to grow and for people to feel confident in the political structure? This is what we are trying to find out during our planning phase.



Paul Parks
Model City Administrator

THE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD

The Model Neighborhood Board of Boston is a new concept in community-level government for 62,000 inner city residents within the Model City geographic area of parts of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and Dorchester. This form of government has the potential for substantially changing and improving the quality and context of inner city urban living almost immediately.

The Model City program for Boston is an outgrowth of the federal 1966 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act which provides funding in part or total of experimental programs attacking urban social, physical and economic problems.

In April 1967 the Boston Redevelopment Authority and Action for Boston Community Development prepared an application for a \$240,000 planning grant for the Model City program. A community conference was called, presided over by Mr. Thomas Atkins, which discussed several alternative models for a resident controlled body to plan the program.

The community decided to have a Board of 18 representatives, three elected from each of six neighborhoods, that would have the funds and the power to initiate plans as well as to review and, if necessary, veto the decisions of the City Model City Administration.



John Bulliner
Chairman

AREA 1



Rev. Donald Campbell
Public Information
Committee Chairman

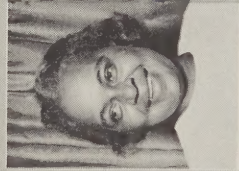


John Drury
Treasurer

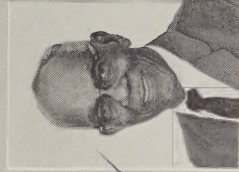


Mathew Hanley
Vice Chairman

AREA 2



Mrs. Mary Goode
Education
Committee Chairman



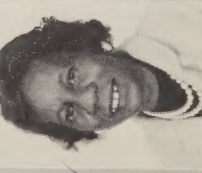
Mr. William Young
Health & Welfare
Committee Chairman

On April 26 the City Council passed a resolution that provided for just such a Board and set August 1 as the date for the Board elections. The City's Election Department was ordered to assist in these elections. In addition \$35,000 was provided for in the resolution so that the Board could hire a professional staff to actually write a community plan in accordance with the needs and wishes of the residents.

The elections were held August 1, 1967. The new Model Neighborhood Board met the following weekend and has been meeting every Friday night since.

The four executive officers of the Board are: John A. Bulliner, Chairman; Mathew Hanley, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Helen Hanna, Secretary; and John W. Drury, Treasurer.

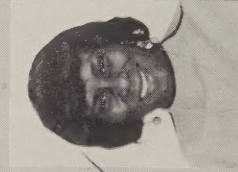
Seven Board milestone committee structures were set up to deal with the urban problem areas of business and employment, education, public facilities and city services, housing, health and welfare, recreation and legal services.



Mrs. Rita Henderson



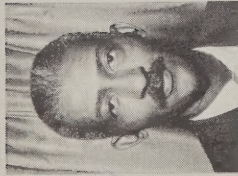
Mrs. Pearl Wise
Housing
Committee Chairman



Mrs. Lena Saunders
Recreation
Committee Chairman

In order to achieve wide-scale community level participation in this experimental planning program, the elected representatives set up parallel committee structures in each of the six areas represented on the MNB with each area committee having the option of sending an elected resident to be a member of each of the Board milestone committees. Through the joint efforts of the area level committees and the Board milestone committees the MNB aims to develop comprehensive and representative plans to deal with the urban problems of the Model City area.

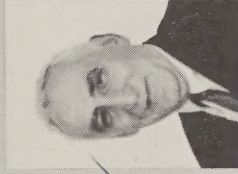
AREA 4



John Bulliner
Chairman



Fred Geraghty
Legal Services
Committee Chairman

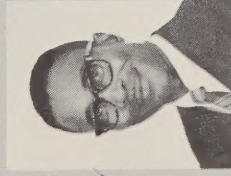


Jurjies Kashish

The Model Neighborhood Board is a unique political structure for all the people of an area to take an active role in every level of the long-range planning for change in their particular neighborhood. It is a distinctive political vehicle in the following areas:

1. it is empowered to gather technical resources and expertise to write representative community plans and programs designed to attack critical urban problem areas
2. it may state its own priorities and have them binding on the local planning authority of the city
3. the elected representatives are legally empowered to speak the views and opinions of their constituents and are directly responsible to them.

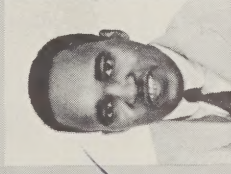
AREA 5



Joseph Gup-ton
Business & Employment
Committee Chairman



Joseph Hart

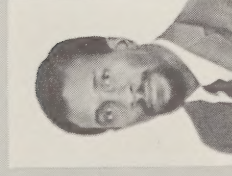


Bedford McIntyre

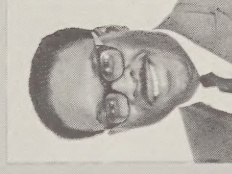
AREA 6



Mrs. Halzka Kozlowski



Daniel Richardson



James Diggs
Public Facilities
& City Services
Committee Chairman

- To undertake the task of informing community residents of their rights within the present legal structure with regards to school policy and programs — e.g. the King-Timilty Advisory Council
- To propose comprehensive legislation to restructure the school system so that community residents may exercise more control over school policies, programs, hiring practices, curriculum, [REDACTED] and selection of sites for new schools throughout the Model City area
- To propose plans for nursery school and kindergarten facilities in the Model City area
- To propose plans for the establishment of adult education centers — plans for a community college have been subcontracted to the Urban League
- To coordinate with the Community Council for Educational Development (CCED) in a pilot school system with full community participation
- To ensure adequate representation of the Model Neighborhood residents' needs in the development of Campus High School
- To establish the need for a school for the mentally retarded in the Model Neighborhood area

ED•Ū•CĀ'TION



HOUS'ING

The Housing Committee with its own staff of city planners from M.I.T. is working with the CDA staff on several fronts.

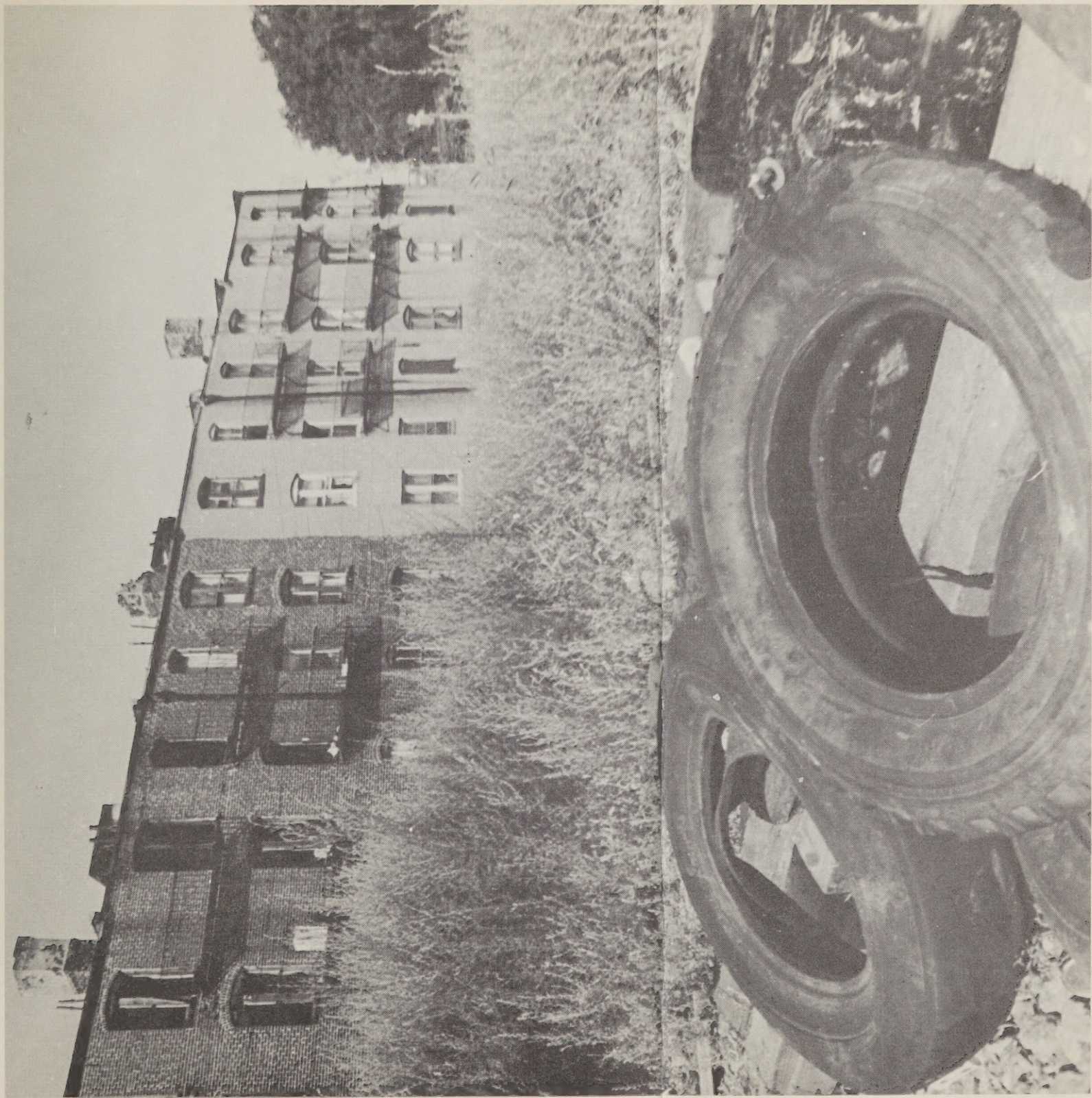
For the first year they are producing a homeownership program which will probably operate through a non-profit or low profit corporation.

Housing Innovations, a local Roxbury group, is acting as a consultant to the Model City program to develop a wide range of homeownership approaches. Such a program would be aimed at reducing the number of absentee-owned properties in the Model City area by providing residents with the opportunity to own their own homes. Homeownership possibilities both for new as well as rehabilitated housing are being explored.

The process of rehabilitating vacant buildings for sale to local residents will include a program to train local men in the building crafts.

For the first year, the Model City program will also establish a rehabilitation assistance service for the community. Residents and property owners will be assisted in obtaining adequate financing, insurance, and rehabilitation advice to help improve the housing conditions of the community. Rehabilitation aides such as those available from the federal government through Section 115 — rehabilitation grants, and Section 312 — rehabilitation loans, in addition to other financing programs will be made available to Model Neighborhood residents as soon as possible. These grants and low-interest loans are designed to reduce the costs of providing decent housing for Model City families.

Planning will continue next year on such items as a program to make property insurance more available, a plan to make tax assessments more equitable, a program of wide-ranging services to local tenants and homeowners, and a plan to increase the control of local residents over local housing.



BUSI'NESS and EM•PLOY'MENT

The Chairman of this committee has been working closely with a CDA consultant and has concentrated on the formation of a Community Development Corporation. The Corporation will attempt to develop an adequate business base in the community providing seed money, technical assistance, and assistance in obtaining loans. This will open up more jobs, by creating job slots, by fostering training programs, and by placing more hiring power under community control. The Community Development Corporation may also contribute to improving city services by having those services performed within the community done by people living in the community, (i.e. garbage collection done by local contractors).

Although the plans are still very open, two things stand out:

1. that there will be the maximum of local control over the Corporation, and
2. that one of its prime purposes will be to attract business enterprise to the area.

The Corporation will also contribute to lower prices in the area through cooperatives.

In addition the Committee has been working on the problems of unemployment and underemployment, and youth participation in business enterprises — this will be accomplished through training programs to involve young people in business ventures.





MODEL CITY AREA

HEALTH

PRIORITIES

- **FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS** — Six 24-hour health care centers functioning in the role of a family doctor, providing both emergency and general medical care. Other features of the centers will be referral and counseling services and day care units
- Drug rehabilitation and prevention
- Child care centers — for working mothers
- **Elderly** — the Aging Department of the Roxbury Federation of Neighborhood Centers is acting as a consultant to the Model City program in drawing up a program for the elderly. The proposal calls for improved nursing homes & improved housing and to establish a Council for the elderly

FUTURE GOALS

- Health information systems — giving residents immediate referral to a center or hospital where they may obtain aid
- Mental Health — this will be one of the services offered by the Family Health Centers

WELFARE

INCOME MAINTENANCE

The aim of the income maintenance program would be to demonstrate the feasibility and workability of the negative income tax as an alternative to our current welfare system.

The negative income tax would provide for all the participants who are below a specified income, (not determined as yet), a basic income which would be somewhat higher than that provided by welfare. This base would be provided to anyone who currently makes less money now. It would not be limited to welfare recipients but would include able bodied mates, some of whom would not be working, and others who have low paying jobs. The major advantages of the system over welfare would be:

1. There would be no investigation by social workers to see that certain requirements for participation are being met;
2. Participants would be allowed to work and although their basic supplement would be reduced as they earn more money, it would be reduced by less than the total they earn. (e.g. If you earn \$2,000 the supplement would be reduced by \$1,000 — so you still gain \$1,000).

Funding limitations will probably force us to limit the demonstration to a sample of the Model Neighborhood residents. Participation in the program would be voluntary for those who have been selected at random.

We are hoping that a program will be established that will coordinate an intake and referral system so that entry by a family, or even one member of a family, into one social service program in a neighborhood will open up other programs in the neighborhood that that family might want. For example, a Father walking into a Neighborhood Employment Center can find out that there is a Head Start program that his child could be enrolled in.



REC·RE·Ā'TION

PRIORITIES

- Major upgrading (with Urban Beautification Program Money) of 4 parks in the Model Neighborhood area: Highland Park, Hannon Playground, Howe (Scobie) Park, Orchard Park
- Upgrading of Franklin Park recreation facilities and specifically the improvement and maintenance of the Franklin Park Zoo
- Developing and maintaining new and existing tot-lots
- Developing a program of park maintenance for all facilities in the Model Neighborhood area including neighborhood recreation facilities

FUTURE GOALS

- Developing a Master plan for new and existing parks and playgrounds with emphasis on a maintenance and recreation supervision program
- The possible employment of local persons and community organizations in the maintenance and supervision of these recreation facilities will be a key feature of this program
- Recreational facilities for senior citizens and teens
- Expansion of city programs to include year-round recreation facilities
- In general, more community involvement through neighborhood agencies and groups
- Working with Parks and Recreation Department to bring about a unity in all the recreational and culture programs in the Model Neighborhood area

PRIORITIES

- Youth Resources Center — a delinquency rehabilitation and prevention program
- Youth Council — a representative youth organization which would direct the planning of a youth program for the Model Neighborhood area

FUTURE GOALS

- These will be decided upon the formation and election of the Youth Council

YOUTH



FA•CIL•I•TIES and CIT•Y SERV•ICES

There are two aspects to the work of the Public Facilities Committee: firstly, there is the question of physical improvement. Work here will concentrate on street paving and street lighting and the improvement of garbage collection.

The second aspect is that of community-police relations. An effort will be made to hire a community organizer to set up and service a committee of local residents to develop rapport between community residents. Probable areas of concern would be an increase of local control over the police, attempts to improve the efficiency of the police by changing the patrol system and possibly allocating manpower according to crime-rates rather than population. It could also deal with the question of increasing black representation in the police force and providing residents with an avenue through which their complaints may be filtered and acted upon to alleviate unhealthy situations.

Programs will be developed in cooperation with city departments and other governmental and state agencies to improve the city services in the Model City area. Improvements in street lighting, street paving and utilities will be proposed as well as improvements in garbage collection, code enforcement and environmental sanitation.

The Model City program will develop strategies for a program of neighborhood improvement which will include new and improved community facilities and new housing construction as well as rehabilitation — a 5-year program for the physical upgrading of the entire Model City area and plans for working with the community in developing proposals for vacant land and improving blight.



COM • MŪ'NI • TY SUR'VEY

We are carrying out this survey because it is impossible to really plan a program until we find out what needs there are in the Model Neighborhood area. We have to find out what **people in the area need**.

There is more to this survey than just a physical survey. It includes a survey of land use, what buildings there are, what conditions they are in, street lighting, public utilities and traffic. It will also be an inventory of community facilities and what facilities the community feels are needed.

The survey is being done area by area.

There are 11 surveyors — all community people and all selected by the Model Neighborhood Board from each of the 6 sub-areas. They work on a part-time basis at \$2.86 an hour and include a student, housewife, postal worker and pathologist.

The survey is being directed and coordinated by Mr. Michael Warren who, together with a number of the surveyors, will remain with the Model City program after the survey is completed.



LEGAL SERVICES and LEGISLATION

The Legal Services Committees in the 6 areas are in the process of formation. However, the milestone committee proposes to work in these areas:

- Expansion of legal services available to residents including court facilities, legal document services, legal counsel
- To propose plans for protective consumer legislation
- To propose programs for rehabilitation of delinquents, parolees and other offenders into useful citizens in the community
- The Legal Service Committee is receptive to all proposals and suggestions that might aid the community
- School decentralization — setting up a committee of community people to draw up a school decentralization plan. The results of their meetings will be drafted into legislative form in the fall
- The Model Neighborhood Board, in the next few months, will set up a Community Development Corporation, whose directors will be appointed by the Model Neighborhood Board. The Corporation will function to give low cost loans and grants to businesses, and make use of federal money to stimulate housing construction, and also develop projects in other areas, such as recreation areas and garbage collection, etc.
- As the planning continues more and more legislation will have to be drawn up and passed to enable Model City plans to be carried out
- As programs are drawn up they are examined by the legal staff to see whether they present legal problems, or to determine whether enabling legislation has to be drawn up

Boston Model Cities B65MN H
Model Neighborhood Board.
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MULTI-SERVICE
CENTER

HOURS
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SATURDAY 12-1 PM

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ROXBURY
MULTI-SERVICE
CENTER

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YOUTH OPPORTUNITY
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LORDS
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